

# THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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No. 18.

THE COUNTRY COURIER.  
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

The same cause which renders *punctuality* indispensable, renders it necessary also, that the remittance be made so that *five dollars*, a year, *New-York money*, may be realized from it. Little or nothing can be realized, if when a five dollar bill is sent us, we are obliged to pay a broker from eleven to twenty-five per cent, to turn it into money current in this city.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Court of Enquiry.—A court of Enquiry was convened at the request of Capt. Lewis Warrington, of the navy, on board the U. S. ship Independence, on Tuesday the 3d inst. to ascertain the facts of the rencontre between the U. S. sloop Peacock, and the E. I. Co's cruiser Nautilus, which took place in the Straits of Sunda, on the 30th June 1815. The Court is composed of Com. Bainbridge, President; Captains Jones and Morris, Members, and Geo. Blake, Judge Advocate.—*Bost. Gaz.*

The following edict was published at Port Louis (Isle of France) some time previous to Capt. Burnham's sailing from that place, a copy of which he procured and forwarded to Merchant's Hall.—*Boston D. Ad.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of express commands from his Majesty's ministers, dated Sept. 21, 1815, and received by his Excellency the Governor, by the Cadmus; French and

other foreign vessels are from henceforward forbidden to enter or land cargoes in the ports of this Government, or to load here with colonial produce, direct for France or any other country. The infringement of this order will subject the offender to a suit to be instituted in the court of Vice Admiralty in this colony, for the confiscation of ship and cargo.

By order of his Excellency the Governor,  
(Signed) G. A. BARRIS, Chief Secretary,  
Port Louis, Isle of France, May 6, 1816.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.

There appears to be no doubt but that the small fleet under the Mexican flag which were last month at the Belize, are now at the bay of Matagory, on the Spanish Main to the S. W. of the Belize, about 150 leagues: that the Mexican congress have the utmost confidence in their ultimate success; that the Royal cause droops, and that next fall or winter will place the city of Mexico in the hands of the republicans.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Madrid, dated, July 31st.

"We had on Thursday last two considerable shocks of an Earthquake, one in the forenoon about nine o'clock, the other about three o'clock P. M. which revived in a small degree the apprehensions of danger among the populace here. It is not unusual to have shocks here every few days, but those above-mentioned were more severe than usual."

From the Charleston City Gazette of Aug. 30.

## FROM SURINAM.

We learn from Captain Geraghty, of the British schooner Helen, arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes, that he was in Surinam on the 18th July, at which time it was very sickly. The governor of that place died of a putrid fever, (the prevailing epidemic) on the 17th, and was succeeded in authority by the fiscal or superintendent, who was also attacked, and lay ill when Captain G. left there, but was not considered in a dangerous situation. There were about four or five thousand Dutch troops in garrison when the disorder broke out, and it was supposed that in its progress about one half of them had been swept off. Four or five officers died in two days, whilst Capt. G. remained there. They were veterans, and had fought in the battle of Waterloo.

The death of the governor excited the greatest sympathy among the inhabitants and soldiery.—He is represented to have been an excellent man, had been long in office, and possessed their utmost confidence and esteem.

Commercial business was very dull in Surinam, as well as at Barbadoes, and all the West-India Islands. No news stirring.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

By the brig Caliso, Capt. ATWELL, from London, we received papers to the 23d July.

The London "Times" of July 23, gives a sombre picture of the situation of England.

It appears that a defalcation in the revenue is among the new subjects of regret.

The eldest son of Sir Frances Burdett has accepted a commission in the 10th regiment of Hussars.

Denmark has sold to Sweden the men of war it had in the ports of Noway at the time of its session.

It is stated that in the Netherlands within six months 50 churches have been robbed, and 37 suicides committed.

A British letter from Paris, July 13, says, "Military preparations are still carrying on with secrecy and activity. 12 Lt. Gens. and 24 Marechaux de Camp, and a proportionate number of other officers, have been called into service."

The large British fleet, manned with volunteers, and destined against the Barbary Powers, is supposed to have sailed from England on the 24th of July.

The trial of General Mouton-Duvernet has commenced at Lyons.

It is said the son of St. Jean d'Angely, has arrived in France from N. York.

July 18, the French funds were at 57.

They had a report in Spain, the latter part of June, that 40 or 50 French officers had gone from the United States to the Mexican Territory, to join the insurgents.

Two 74's, a frigate, and a sloop of war, have been recently launched in Russia.

Some uneasiness is said to exist in Sweden; and the apprehended decease of the King may produce a crisis important to the interests of Bernadotte, the adopted Crown Prince.

BOSTON, Sep. 5.

*Latest from England.*—By the arrival of the *orig Calista* in this port last evening, in 40 days from London, we have received papers of that city to July 22d. They are extremely barren of news of interest. The following are all the articles we have noticed, worth copying:—

July 17th, Lord Exmouth left London for Portsmouth. A ship of the line, and three bomb ships, has sailed from the Nore to join his Lordship at Portsmouth, who was to call at Plymouth for the ships fitting there.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in England on the 18th from Hanover, to attend, it is said, the marriage of the Princess Mary with the Duke of Gloucester.

Despatches from St. Helena to the 8th June have been received in England. Bonaparte was quite well.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary, was to take place on the 22d. July.

Emigration to France from England continued. It is stated in the Times of the 22d, that upwards of 29,000 English were at the last accounts in Paris.

Considerable difficulty is expected in procuring seamen to man the expedition against Algiers. Many, it is said, emigrate to America.

Mr. Holman, on the theatrical recruiting service, arrived at Cork July 10.

*London July 19.*—The Hamburg letters represent the state of Sweden and Norway as far from tranquil. The Diet at Christiansburg had been prorogued six or seven times, and was finally dissolved; but the result of its deliberations is studiously kept secret.—The King of Sweden is seriously indisposed, and the physicians have reported that he cannot live many weeks.

*London, July 20. The Weather.*—The continuance of the present very unseasonable weather has been attended with the most baneful effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London or its environs. The hay towards the southern counties has been so much injured by the incessant rains that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has sustained equal damage with the hay and has been made the same use of. This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the severe distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of the people generally the greatest apprehension and alarm. It is now to be feared that not only the clover and hay will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn will also be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather, continue, the corn will inevitably be laid, and the effects of such a calamity and at such a time cannot be otherwise than ruinous to the farmers, and even to the people at large. The weather, it would seem, is not unseasonable in this country only: for we find that in Sweden and many other parts it has been equally unsavourable. In different parts of Sweden prayers are offered up in the churches daily to the Deity for a favourable change. We may add, that the Weather continues bad all over the continent. The situation of America is also extraordinary in this respect.

*PARIS, JULY 17.*—The King of Naples has prohibited the instruction of the Sicilian journals into his continental territories. The liberty of the press is established by the constitution of Sicily.

In Naples, as in most of the cities of Italy, there have lately been prophets who predicted the end of the world. In the beginning of June, a priest named Carillo, preaching in the church of St. James, announced that the city of Naples would be destroyed on the 27th of that month. It was to rain fire for four hours—and those who escaped the fire were to be devoured by serpents. Such was the impression made by these absurdities on the people, that the police were compelled to arrest the prophet and several other individuals.

The crops have the finest appearance in all parts of the kingdom of Naples, but the roads are infested by banditti.

A tremendous hail storm lately visited several cantons of the department of Montauban. The hail-stones were of large size, and completely destroyed the hopes of the harvest wherever this storm reached. Measures are now taking to ascertain the extent of this disaster.

The whole of the Russian corps in France commanded by Count Woronzoff, are to be replaced by other Russian troops, of which 5 or 6000 men are expected at Maubeuge by the end of August.

The Seine has risen eight feet within these few days.

JULY 13.—General Lagarde, commandant of the department of the Garde, is appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the King at Munich. This high mark of confidence proves that the King has not forgotten the firm and courageous conduct of the General in the department entrusted to his command.

The grand vicars of the diocese of Paris have just issued an order for public prayers of 40 hours, with exposition of the holy Sacrament, to entreat the Almighty for weather more favorable to the fruits of the earth.

The Dutchess of Frioul, widow of Gen. Durroc, passed through Stuttgart on the 7th inst. on her way to Vienna. The Dutchess of Istria, widow of Marshal Bessieres, had already been for some days in the latter capital. It is believed that the object of these ladies is to prosecute their claims to the dotations which their husbands possessed in Italy. Claims of a like sort were brought forward by several French Generals at the time of the Congress of Vienna.

FRANKFORT, July 13.—Continual rains, torrents the like of which we have never before seen, storms followed by hail, lay waste Upper Franconia. Whole villages are under water. The environs of Manheim are inundated. The Rhine and the Neckar, have risen 9 feet 6 inches above their medium height, and the hopes of a very fine harvest have been almost ruined. The loss in hay, corn, tobacco, and pulse, is almost incalculable.

DARMSTADT, JULY 12.—Yesterday a Hessian regiment entered Mentz; and at the same time a proclamation was published, in which the Grand Duke announced, that in pursuance of a treaty concluded at Frankfort with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, he took possession of Mentz and its dependencies.

HAGUE, July 12—The Vice-Admiral Vander Capellen, after having staid some days at Palma, in the island of Majorica, again sailed to Algiers, and entered very far into the bay, in order to reconnoitre exactly the Algerine naval force. The enemy attempted in vain to hinder him reconnoitring by a brisk fire from his batteries and gun-boats, but the Dutch vessels sustained no damage either to men or the rigging. No movement was observed among the Algerine vessels which

were in the channel that seemed to indicate that they would soon put to sea: the Vice-Admiral therefore sailed again, and arrived on the 15th of June at Gibraltar, to join to his squadron the vessels destined to reinforce it.

HAMBURGH, July 10.

*Extract of a letter from Paris of July 2.*

"Sir Sydney Smith proceeds in his philanthropic exertions for the abolition of christian slavery in Africa. He has published another letter from a correspondent at Algiers, in which, among other things, it is stated, that the first negotiations with the commandant of the Dutch squadron were broken off, because the Dutch refused all the arrears of tribute for the time during which Holland was united to France; that the Dey had provided large presents for the Porte, to keep the latter in good-humour; that the whole military force of Algiers did not exceed 8000 men, &c.

Prices of Stocks, London July 22.—Three per cent red. 63, 7-8, 4 3-8 1-8; 3 per cent cons. 64 1-2 5-8; 5 per cent navy 94 1-4, 1-8 3-4 cons. for acet. 64 5-8, 54 3-4.

BRUSSELS, July 13.—The French government proceed in organizing and increasing its army. It was made known on the 8th to the assembled troops at Lisle, that the regiment of cuirassiers, dragoons and chasseurs, were to be increased with one squadron each.—Each departmental legion is also to have a new battalion. The magazines for the army of occupation are kept constantly filled, and the service in this respect is performed with extraordinary punctuality.

BRUSSELS, July 14.

*Extract of a Letter from Madrid, June 25.*

"Accounts received by the ministers from the United States of America bring them positive information of a circumstance which is very disagreeable to our government in the present state of things in America. The fact is this—An ex-French General, followed by forty or fifty officers of the same nation, and by a hundred deserters, have joined, from New-Orleans, the independents of Mexico, by whom they have been received with great joy. These officers, who have quitted France in consequence of the destruction of the government of Bonaparte, are all brave men, well versed in the art of war. It is easy to conceive what consequences to the mother country may result from the accession of such auxiliaries in those distant countries."

"They are looking with great impatience at Cadiz for the arrival of two frigates, with gold and silver, and some millions of piastres, from Vera Cruz. Some uneasiness begins to be entertained on their account."

Other letters of the same date say, the government has not received for a long time any direct intelligence from South America, which gives cause for great uneasiness. A new expedition was talked of as being soon to set sail from Cadiz with a large body of troops, but it seems to be now out of the question. The Spanish marine is in a deplorable condition; and the government deprived of its chief resources, has no means of re-establishing it, in the midst of the numerous establishments by which it is surrounded.

From the *True American*.

POLITICAL REVIEW.—Day Francis, the great

that prince of jugglers, never cheated a eggings throng with his "hocus pocus, 'tis here and 'tis gone," ostener or more barefacedly, than have the democrats the people, with professions of republicanism and economy. "Liberty, liberty, economy, economy," has been with them a constant cry, as uninterrupted as that of "fine clams," or "hot corn," in our streets and market places. Indeed you would think they had it for sale; and if report whispers the truth, many of those professing patriots, being overstocked with the virtue have a little to dispose of.

For proofs of their love of liberty, enquire of their Embargoes, which forbade any merchant the liberty to exercise his ordinary occupation, to the ruin of thousands!—Which prohibited any farmer on the frontiers to carry his wheat to market across the lines, although it was rotting in his barn—lest, forsooth, our vessels should be robbed on the ocean! If in these blessed measures, the curse of which is now felt in every part of the country, you have not proof enough of their love of liberty—go and ask Mr. Monroe for a copy of his conscription bill, which was to tear the husband from the arms of his wife—the son from the embraces of his father—to be marched to recruit the armies for the conquest of Canada. Should you still doubt of their love for the independence, and the sacred rights of the people, enquire at the shops of the mechanics, whether the hand of degradation has not lain heavily on them. Were they not compelled to render an account of all their private concerns, under oath—disclosing what articles they had manufactured—to whom sold—and for what price. And were they not subjected to various other most oppressive and vexatious regulations never before heard of in a free country? And will not the same measures be resorted to again, the first moment of foreign difficulty? and is not that difficulty threatening from more than one quarter.

Gentle spirits! Amiable men! How admirably do your professions and practice accord! And because the Disciples of Washington have dared to doubt your patriotism—they are stigmatized as *Tories*! They are told, because they dare to advocate, as they ever have done, and as they ever will do, the rights of the people, that they are contemptible factionists—that it is their business to *pay taxes and obey*!

But for proofs of democratic economy, "A wise and frugal government," said Mr. Jefferson. "Fair words butter no parsnips," my dear Sir. If professions were proofs, there would be no doubt.—"I pray you gentlemen to devise measures for the expenditure of the surplus revenue." Was a nation ever before insulted by such mockery?

Entangled in disputes by his misconduct with half the nations of Europe—On the verge of war, without the preparation of a ramrod or marlin-spike for the threatening contest, and yet called upon, gravely to de-

vise means to dispose of our surplus revenue! Yet this proposition had its effect. It obtained ten thousand votes for the democratic ticket. The people were honest, but deceived with these everlasting hypocritical professions of "easy and cheap," "easy and cheap," measures of government.

And what is the performance? How has this economical spirit, that threw in scorn its obloquy upon the plain, practical measures of Washington and Hamilton, how has it proved itself in practice?

Eighty dollars have been borrowed, and our note given for *an hundred*, bearing six per cent interest, and this to the amount of millions and millions! A war was entered into without preparations—without arms—without men—without any of the ordinary steps being taken which the plain, common sense of every man would have suggested, and of course, *Twenty Millions* were squandered, from this single act of suicidal folly.—The whole war presented one wide waste of profusion, imbecility and folly on the part of the administration.—Thanks to the redeeming spirit of the people, the country was saved.

"Captain," said a cabin boy, "is the pot lost, if you know where it is?" "No you fool," replied the captain. Then said the lad, "the pot isn't lost, for it has just sunk to the bottom of the ocean."—So with our money—it is not lost. We can tell where it is. Do you wish to know reader. Go ask your late army contractors. Ask the brothers, cousins, second cousins of the administration and its parasites! Inquire who at Washington city has grown poor by the war, even though that place was taken by the enemy? Ask if the pressure of the times has compelled Mr. Monroe to sell his fellow men, who, though born equally free by the constitution, are nevertheless, owing to his superior rights, born slaves. Send out to Mr. Pinkney to know whether democratick economy has placed any of the money wrung from the sweat of the mechanick, at his disposal? Or if you may be admitted into his presence, ask the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, and his family and friends, whether the war has left a burthen of gold or penury upon their shouldiers?

So then this boasted economy has come to this—

A National Debt of an Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars!

A Direct Tax to the amount of Three Millions and more annually!

No man can put a note in bank without paying a tax for the *liberty* to do so!

No man permitted to keep a Store or a Public house, without a heavy Tax for *liberty* to do so!

The mechanic still smarting under the load of Taxes, removed for the present, but which will assuredly return as these brawlers for economy are continued in power.

And yet—O wonderful insolence, if any man doubts their possessing all the virtue—all

the patriotism, and all the economy in the country, he is denounced as a Tory !

WILKESBARRE, Penn. Aug. 30.

*Another Bridge over the Susquehannah.*—It is a source of the highest gratification, to observe the spirit of improvement which is extending itself through the interior of our country. Wilds, where only a few years since, the noise of the owl and the wolf were heard, have given way to cultivated fields; and extensive turnpikes are opened, where the warrior's lone path wound its serpentine way through the forest. The visions of poetic fancy could with difficulty imagine a greater change, than a few of the last years have produced in the northern and western parts of Pennsylvania and New-York. Six years since there was not a bridge over the Susquehannah, in its whole course from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to its mouth; and in one year more it may boast as many bridges as the Rhine, which has washed the feet of Imperial cities for two thousand years. Lewis Wernwag, Esq. the Architect who constructed the beautiful bridge over the Schuylkill, at the upper ferry, opposite the city of Philadelphia, has contracted to build a bridge over the Susquehannah at this place, upon the same model of the excellent bridge over the Delaware at New Hope, of which he was the inventor and constructor. This bridge is to be commenced immediately, and is to be passable by the first of November, 1817. It is to consist of four arches, of one hundred and eighty-five feet each, and will be erected opposite Centre-street.

In this contract, the public have the most ample assurance of the faithful performance of a work, which will be an ornament and a valuable acquisition to our country.

*From late English papers.*

LONDON, July 1.

#### Monthly Agricultural Report.

As a proof of the backwardness of the present season, it has been said, May did not present us with an ear of wheat. The extreme changeableness of the weather which has prevailed so long, still continues; every flattering prospect of genial warmth has been quickly succeeded throughout the spring, with the reverse of a chilling and searching, or damp atmosphere. In Scotland, snow laid upon the ground in May, several inches deep. Such an ungenial season has necessarily been unfavorable to all the productions of the earth, in a certain degree, exclusive of rendering them backward, and giving the assurance of a late harvest, so full of risk and expense in the northern parts. The wheats, both on light and cold lands, look poorly, and have a weak and thin plant, and the oats have a yellow and unhealthy appearance. Much wheat in the North have been ploughed up, and the land resown with barley. Beans and pease the best crop.—The pastures bare, and the meadows in a backward state, with a very indifferent prospect for a crop of hay.—The wireworm has been active on all the corn crops. Cultivation has been too generally deficient, from the distressed state of the country; and the labourers in husbandry, patient and submissive throughout North Britain, have endured the greatest privations.—

In the Southern parts, crops have a more favourable appearance, and the best wheat lands have great promise, also those of beans, pease, and oats. Potatoes and turnips have been well got into the ground; of the latter, the valuable Swedish variety has been this year cultivated to an unusual extent. Hops have a healthier and stronger appearance than could be expected, and the orchard fruits have bloomed most luxuriantly. Hay, around the metropolis, will be an average crop.—Sheep-shearing commenced sometime since. No alterations in the price of wool. Gradual decline in the prices of all the products of the soil.

#### Extract of a letter from Paris, June 14.

The wife of Joseph Bonaparte is now going to leave Paris and France. Before her departure she wished to dispose of the fine estate of Morsontaine. She had not, however, been able to find a purchaser; but she wants to insert in the contract of sale, a clause, to preserve the right of re-purchasing this beautiful estate, in case any change should take place !! !

In letters from New South Wales, it is stated, that the Missionaries have lately met with extraordinary success in Eimeo, an island adjacent to Otaheite:—that the majority of the people have renounced idolatry; the priest burned their gods; the chiefs destroyed the Morias, demolished the altars, and cooked their dinners with the materials; and that more than 600 persons, chiefly adults, attend the schools of the Missionaries for instruction.

LONDON, July 14.—AFFAIRS IN AFRICA. Advances have reached town from Cape Coast Castle to the 22d of April last. For some time previous to that date, considerable alarm had been excited in the Fantee country inhabiting the sea coast, and among the British resident at the several settlements, at the hostile appearances of the Ashantees army, which had encamped at the back of Accra, and being determined on coming into the Fantee country for the purpose, as the leader stated, of possessing himself of the persons of Quow, Saffaroutchie, Cudjoe, Coomah, and Coffee, Ashantees-men, whose conduct had given much offence to the King of Ashantee. The Ashantees forces, amounting to upwards of 20,000 men, were met by the people of Adjumoucooa and Agoonah, who, after fighting bravely, were entirely routed, with the loss of many killed and several made prisoners. The Ashantees had also many killed. The Fantees, on learning the approach of the Ashantees, assembled in great numbers to give them battle; but their resolution failed them, and they were happy to save themselves by flight. Men, women, and children fled in crowds to Cape Coast Castle for shelter; and about the 14th, the Ashantees still continuing to proceed towards the coast, messengers were sent by the governor in chief of the British settlements to the captain to inquire the cause of his approach. The answer returned was to the purport, that he was determined to pursue Quow, Saffaroutchie, Cudjoe, Coomah, and Coffee, Ashantees-men, to whatever place they might retreat: in fact, that should they throw themselves into the sea, bury themselves in the

earth, or secrete themselves in a rock, thither would he follow them.

On a conference being obtained, the captain of the Ashantee army was assured, that the men he was in quest of were not in Cape Town. Being satisfied on this point, the captain had nothing farther to require than that certain persons he should name, acquainted with the refugees, and the manner of their escape, might attend him in his search for the runaways. After some preliminaries were agreed to, the persons accompanied the captain. Up to the 21st of April the refugees had not been found; but though the people of Cape Coast town and the Fantees had been so fortunate as to make their peace with the Ashantees, by paying to them 100 ounces of gold, and reciprocal oaths of friendship were the consequence, the army which was then in camp would immediately proceed in quest of the proscribed men.

The committee of the Waterloo subscription, on the anniversary of that glorious victory, published the in London papers an advertisement, giving some account of the intended distribution of the fund committed to their management. The following is the mode of distribution, viz.

"It is intended to grant to the widows generally, life annuities. To their children, annuities to the age of 7, and from 7 to 14 an increased amount adequate to their maintenance and education. A gratuity also, on attaining the latter period, for the purpose of placing them in situations to acquire a future livelihood. At the age of 21, or to females at an earlier period in case of marriage, a further benefaction in money, provided they shall not have forfeited their claim by misconduct. To the children of officers, annuities until of age, and at that period, or earlier if females, in case of marriage, a sum of money, determined by the rank of the deceased parent. To orphans, deprived as they are of parental care, allowances proportionate to their rank, and to the circumstances of their aggravated calamity. To the disabled officers, the option of an equivalent in money. To the officers severely wounded, a sum of money. To the non-commissioned and privates severely wounded, (being discharged,) likewise a pecuniary gratuity. In certain, indeed in numerous cases, the claims of parents, and of other relatives of the killed, have also been liberally considered.

A young man having paid his addresses to a beautiful young lady, his cousin, in Paris, by whom they were rejected on account of his bad character, went on Wednesday to her house in the rue des Lavandieres Sainte Opportune, armed with a poinard and three pistols; when he renewed his addresses; but the young lady still persisting in her refusal, he shot her in the lower part of her body with one of the pistols, and stabbed himself with the poinard. He was not expected to survive, but some faint hopes were entertained of the lady.

*An important caution.*—Ladies who are accustomed to wear their dresses extremely low in the back and bosom, or off the shoulders, are particularly requested to beware of a person, who has for some time past frequented all places of public amusement, and many private parties. He is an elderly gentleman, of venerable appearance and correct manners; his constant practice when he observes a lady dressed in the manner above described, is, with an almost imperceptible and apparently accidental pressure of a little instrument which he carries in his hand, to imprint the following words upon her back or shoulders, "Na-

ked, but not ashamed."—The stain is like that produced by lunar cistic; washing will not remove it, and it becomes more visible by exposure to the air, so that nothing but covering can conceal it. It is said that several ladies were marked last summer at various places of fashionable resort, and they cannot, even now strip for company, without displaying this indelible badge of disgrace.

It is worth mentioning, as a proof of the taste for English poetry prevalent in Germany, that two volumes have been lately published at Hamburg, containing some of the best poems of Lord Byron, Walter Scott, and Wordsworth.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

COMMUNICATED.

*Letter from Wallanashecah, an Indian Chief, to his people.*

In my last letter I gave you an account of my journey, from our happy and favoured country, to this land of barbarians. I found the whites in a most deplorable state of ignorance. Very few know any thing about the art of hunting, and none pursue it for a livelihood! Strange as it may seem, it is a fact that the white men are almost entirely ignorant of the use of the bow! I expect to establish a school for the purpose of instructing them in archery. This ignorance of the civilized arts, I presume, is owing to their devoting their attention to such useless labours as building fine houses; making fine clothes; and labouring perpetually upon the earth, making books, &c.; all which, is labour and time spent for unnecessary purposes. They think nothing of spending whole weeks to make a soft bed to lie on, instead of using a bear skin. I intend to make an engagement to supply these destitute and unfortunate creatures with several thousand bear and buffaloe skins. They will often spend the wealth which it has cost them 30 years to accumulate, merely to make a fine house to live in! The reason of this folly is totally unaccountable, and still more astonishing, because they do not seem ignorant of the art of making tents or even wig-wams. Their mode of living is very extravagant in every respect. Their tables are loaded with a great variety of meats and herbs; but they are either bad of themselves or spoiled in cooking. They have obtained the art of making homine from some of our people, but they are destitute of all the other luxuries of our nation. They all seem to be very sickly, and for that reason take physic during and after dinner; when they drink the physic they bow to one another and say "your health sir, which means, may your physic make you well—I believe it operates as a *puke* generally, and thereby, I suppose, cleans their stomachs. The intercourse of the whites with the Indians has been of great advantage to them. They have copied several of our arts, and in several particulars adopted our manners, especially the ladies. One mode of dress is adopted by the women, with some little alteration; like us, they go partly naked, but not so much so as ourselves, owing, I suppose, to the rage for surrounding themselves with fantastic finery. They also paint in imitation of us, but with less taste. We put a greater quantity of colours on our faces than the white women, who use only red and white. The women have also imitated our practice of wearing feathers in their caps; trinkets on their arms and necks; and rings in their ears. What is very curious is, that they wear none in their noses, where they can be more easily worn, and where they appear most conspicuously. This, no doubt, is owing

to a practice they have of taking snuff, or tobacco powder. A ring in the nose would be very much in the way of these snuff takers. It may also be partly owing to another practice which prevails among the whites, viz. the practice of kissing, or joining mouths together. A ring in the nose would be somewhat in the way of that operation; besides, the white women, unlike our squaws, are incessant talkers, and a ring in the nose might, in some degree, obstruct the motion of the upper lip and probably blister it by perpetual rubbing. You will scarcely believe me when I assure you that the men are in a state of the most abject and pitiable slavery to the women. They make the men work like brutes for them, while they are perfectly idle, or only engaged in some frivolous and expensive amusement. The men wait on the women like slaves; help them at table; support them as they walk the streets; fan them like a servant boy; fetch them water; help them in and out of a carriage; and it is said that they have gone so far as to lay their coats in a puddle for a lady to walk over on. In short, they perform every menial service which the women require of them. I will do every thing in my power to ameliorate the condition of these wretched barbarians, and have a strong notion to have some of my warriors sent on to learn them the use of the bow and instruct them in the art of hunting; making wig-wams; mockasons; breech cloths, &c. We have great reason, my children, to rejoice at our situation when we compare it with the state of these barbarians. Let us be thankful to the great spirit who has cast our lots in a land of civilization, happiness and freedom. The great spirit bless you.

#### WALLAWASHECAH.

N. B. Order my squaw to provide an abundance of Kinikinick and dried corn for next winter, and to make me a shot pouch of beaver skin. Also direct her to make me plenty of mockasons and leggins for the winter. Also to keep my youngest paupausie, stretched upon a board a month longer, as I wish him to be as strait and handsome a warrior as possible.

*Latest from Cadiz.*—The following information was received by the ship Remittance, Capt. Roberts, in 42 days from Cadiz.

CADIZ, July 24.

A privateer called the Congress, commanded by a man named Almeda, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the Insurgents of South America, has been off this place for 25 or 30 days, and has made, by report 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from \$300,000 to \$3,000,000 dollars. In the last five or six days, five more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d, one of them, an hermaphrodite brig, attacked a ship bound to this place, and then within sight of the city, and after receiving and giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a lieut. colonel of artillery, a passenger from Havanna, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the Privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havanna now missing.

Mr. Erving, the American Minister, had arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the King, as His Majesty has gone to the Baths, about 20 miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2,000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the emperor of Austria has declared in favour of Charles the IVth. and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impression for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, when they took from 300 to 500 men.

There is one 74, 2 frigates and 1 brig cruising off for the privateers.

List of part of the captures made by Almeda:—A Xebec, with 600 boxes of sugar, from Havanna for Cadiz; brig St. Andero, 1600 boxes sugar, from Havanna to Cadiz; brig Diamenta, 800 boxes do. do. given up and prisoners put on board; American ship Bloom-ing-Rose, detained 5 hours, and prisoners put on board: Catalan ship with 1900 boxes sugar, from Havanna to Cadiz; ship Leona, 3 to 400 boxes sugar, 50 ceroons cochineal, and 45,000 dollars; a ship of 300 tons, from Havanna to Cadiz, with sugar and specie.

#### From the United States Gazette.

I am much pleased with the occasion which is afforded our citizens, of manifesting their gratitude to a hero who has been peculiarly instrumental in establishing, by examples of courage and discipline, the brilliant renown of our gallant navy. The veteran *Truxton*, eminently distinguished by his achievements in two successive wars, against the great maritime powers of England and France, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia; nor is it possible, without impeaching the attachment of our citizens to that cherished portion of the national force, to doubt their disposition to reward with their favour the evening of a life, whose morning and meridian were devoted to the most arduous service of our country.

#### SEVENTY-SIX.

#### From the Baltimore Fed. Gazette.

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Some verses selected from a late author, and recited at the last exhibition with a remarkable degree of elegance and feeling, were afterwards improperly sent to the press as the composition of one of the graduates.—This probably was done by some over zealous and mistaken friend of the young gentleman.

It ought not to be supposed that it was done with a design to impose on the public.—We know that in this case, the young gentleman himself was perfectly innocent, and as for the President, or any of the board of St. Mary's College, we understand that they

could have had no previous knowledge of it, and indeed no body has been invited to call on them to answer so silly a trick.

*A friend to the Institution.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Easton, (Maryland) to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

EASTON, Sept. 5, 1816.

"I have got here just time enough to witness the Triumph of Federalism, and rejoice with my friends on the occasion. Talbot, which last year gave a Democratic majority of 72, now gives a Federal majority of 36—Caroline, last year gave a Democratic majority of 8 or 10, this year a Federal majority of 46.—Kent and Cecil gave large majorities. In short, all the counties of the Eastern shore are Federal except Queen Anne's—and of the nineteen counties of the state, the Democratic calculation is, that they have but Five!! This is a very important Election, being for Electors of State Senators, who continue for five years."

*From the Norfolk Beacon of Sept. 4.*

"Captain Henry Brown, of the schooner Clarissa, arrived here on Monday evening, in 12 days passage from Martinique—reports, that just as he sailed (20th August) a vessel arrived there from Barbadoes, bringing papers of that place, which announced the arrival there of a British man of war, with the highly important intelligence that Bonaparte had escaped from St. Helena!—Captain Brown left port so immediately after the arrival of the news, that he was unable to obtain a paper.

He states further, in corroboration of the report, that several merchants of Martinique had received letters stating the same fact."

*From the Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

INDIAN GENIUS.

Altho' we are not as great enthusiasts or admirers of the qualifications of a savage life as the Secretary of War, yet we have both seen and heard of such examples of extraordinary talents in the Aborigines of this country, as cause us to deplore the unhappy fate of the Indian tribes. Perhaps the civilized nations of Europe are not able to produce an individual of the same astonishing powers as were exhibited by a young chief of the Sacks, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Mississippi above the river Illinois. The story of the admirable Crichton who attracted the notice of Europe in the sixteenth century, is not more remarkable than the following account of a young Sack, which account was drawn up by a friend of ours, who had an opportunity of being in his company seven or eight days.

I was at Frankfort in the state of Kentucky, in Dec. 1805, when upwards of thirty Indian Chiefs from the nations who reside upon the Missouri and the Mississippi, arrived on their way upon a visit to President Jefferson. Among these chiefs was a young Sack, between 17 and 18 years of age. It was the first time he had ever been in a white settlement; and previous to his coming to St. Louis, had never seen a mortal but the na-

tives of his woods. His stature was five feet ten and one half inches. The proportion of his limbs was equal to that of those exquisite models of art, which the genius of antiquity has left as a standard for modern taste. His complexion and the skin of his body, although not so fair as the Osages (who are as white as the citizens of the United States) were not near so dark as the other Indians. His eyes were entirely destitute of that dark ferocity which is a general characteristick of the Indian tribes. They were quick and penetrating, and at the same time had that placid regard which always fascinates and attracts attention. His face it is true was painted, but even in this he displayed a taste uncommon to savages. The colours were laid on, and blended together with all the art and delicacy of a theatrical performer. I never beheld a youth who seemed so much to realize that picture, which the pen of Xenophon has drawn of young Cyrus when residing with his grand father Astyages. But the mental talents of this youthful Sack, far surpassed the charms of his person.

The astonishing power of memory he possessed, I discovered in the following manner—I was curious to know in what manner he would pronounce the words of different languages, and to ascertain what language of those which I understood the organs of his speech were best adapted to express. Upon reading several lines of English, I was surprised to find he repeated the same immediately after me without the mistake of a single word. To determine whether this was the effect of memory alone, I took up a volume of the minor Greek Poets, and read twenty lines of Bion's epitaph on the death of Adonis. The sonorous melody for which this little poem is so remarkable, was the cause of my selecting it. He recited the twenty lines after me with an error of only four words.—This was a specimen of memory which I believe few of the best Greek scholars can boast of being able to recite twenty lines of Greek verse from a single reading. I next read twenty lines from the pastoral of Virgil. He had more difficulty in recollecting these. However after several repetitions he accomplished it. I now made a trial of English poetry, and read the same number of lines from the first book of Pope's translation from the Iliad. These he recollected after twice reading. The most remarkable circumstance was that he recited all those lines of Greek, Latin and English the next day, without any practice in the mean time.—The talent he possessed for communicating his ideas, as well as for receiving others, was also extraordinary. Although he was as much a stranger to the English language, as the language of the Sacks was foreign to me, yet, after the first day we experienced no difficulty in exchanging with each other our sentiments upon all subjects. He remained at Frankfort 7 or 8 days, during which time I made it my business to enjoy exclusively his company. The

Kentucky Legislature was then in session ; and there were several interesting arguments between Mr. Clay and Mr. Grundy upon the policy of Bank establishments ; but I could neither listen to the eloquence of the one, nor the logical reasoning of the other.

The conversation and remarks of this Indian youth, whom the God of our nature seemed to have inspired, not only afforded me more pleasure, but more instruction. Were I to name any period of my life in which I have enjoyed true felicity, I should have no hesitation in fixing upon those few days which I spent with this Indian. I have seldom met with an artist who had a more refined taste, or a more accurate eye in sketching the beauties of nature than he had. Although it was the month of December, yet the weather was uncommonly dry and mild ; and we amused ourselves some hours each day in delineating the picturesque scenery with which Frankfort is surrounded. The observations and remarks which he made in our walks were such as might have been expected from one conversant with the works of Poussin, Salvator Rosa or Claude de Lorraine. The interest which I felt for this extraordinary youth, induced me to make an application to Mr. Jefferson, expressive of my desire that he should be retained in the United States and educated in some respectable seminary. The president was pleased to favour me with an answer upon the subject, concurring with me in the same wish, but stating that from the unfortunate circumstance of several of the Sacks having died on their visit to Washington, it was thought proper that he and his surviving companions should be restored to their native country. They returned by a different route from Kentucky, so that I never had an opportunity of seeing him again.

#### REMARKS.

The account of this Indian, we are of opinion, furnishes the best solution as to the means employed by young Colburn, the arithmetical prodigy, who was able to extract square and cube roots by an instantaneous perception. We have seen this boy and have been present at his exhibitions ; and we are satisfied that his solutions were the result of strength of memory, and not instinctive perception. We believe that he had previously committed to memory a table of the squares and cubes of numbers to a certain extent, and by means of this table he performed those solutions which appeared so extraordinary to spectators. There is no faculty of the mind which particularly in youth is capable of such improvement as the memory, and it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to this in education. We are told by Mr. Fuss, a pupil of the great Euler, that two of Mr. Euler's pupils who had calculated ; by memory alone a converging series as far the seventeenth term, and found on comparing the result with written results, that they only differed one unit at the fifteenth figure.

The same writer informs us that Mr. Euler, in order to exercise his little grand-son in the extraction of roots, caused him to commit to memory a table of the six first powers of all numbers from 1 to 100, by which means the boy could readily answer the root of any number comprised in the table. The late excellent governor Page followed the same practice with his children, and he had one son who at the age of seven or eight, was able to perform the same extraordinary calculations by memory, as the prodigy Colburn. This young man was afterwards unhappily drowned at Williamsburgh, while a student at the college of William and Mary. Young Colburn, we think, excited much more attention in Europe than he merited. Professor Stewart has the following regarding him in his second volume upon the mind : "In some rare anomalous cases, a rapidity of Judgment in the more complicated concerns of life, appears in individuals who have had so few opportunities of profiting by experience, that it seems on a superficial view to be the immediate gift of Heaven. But in all such instances (although a great deal must undoubtedly be ascribed to an inexplicable aptitude or predisposition of the intellectual powers) we may be perfectly assured that every judgement of the understanding is preceded by a process of reasoning or deduction, whether the individual himself be able to recollect it or not. Of this I can no more doubt than I could bring myself to believe that the arithmetical prodigy who has, of late, so justly attracted the attention of the curious, is able to extract square and cube roots by an instinctive and instantaneous perception, because the process of mental calculation by which he is led to the result eludes all his efforts to recover it."

At the end of the volume, Professor Stewart has the following note, referring to the article : "The arithmetical prodigy alluded to in the text, is an American boy (still I believe in London) of whose astonishing powers in performing by a mental process hitherto unexplained, the most difficult numerical operations, some accounts have lately appeared in various literary journals. When the sheet containing the reference of this note was thrown off, I entertained the hope of having an opportunity, before reaching the end of the volume, to ascertain, by personal observation, some particulars with respect to him, which I thought might throw light on my conclusions concerning the faculty of attention in the former volume of this work. In this expectation, however, I have been disappointed :—and have therefore only to apologise for having inadvertently excited a curiosity which I am at present unable to gratify."

If Professor Stewart had been fortunate enough to have been an eye witness of the operations of this boy we are persuaded he should have agreed with us, and have attributed to the powers of memory what he now supposes

was performed by a process of "reasoning or deduction."—In the case of the Sack Indian, it is evident the reciting of the Greek, Latin and English verse was an effort of memory alone, and that reasoning or deduction had nothing to do in the business. The boy Colburn in like manner might have had a table of the powers of numbers in his memory which enabled him to give ready solutions of their roots.

#### PATERNAL INDULGENCE AND JUVENILE PERVERSITY.

The following dreadful instance of the pernicious effects of excessive parental indulgence is related in Holcroft's Memoirs:—

" His eldest son, William, was a boy of extraordinary capacity, and Mr. Holcroft thought no pains should be spared for his instruction and improvement. From the first, however, he had shown an unsettled disposition, and his propensity to ramble was such from his childhood, that when he was only four years old, and under the care of an aunt at Nottingham, he wandered away to a place at some distance, where there was a coffee-house, into which he went, and read the newspapers to the company, by whom he was taken care of, and sent home. This propensity was so strong in him that it became habitual, and he had run away six or seven times before the last.—Once, for instance, in 1786, when he was about thirteen, he had taken a little mare belonging to his father, and went to Northampton, where he was discovered by some respectable persons in the place, and word being sent to Mr. Holcroft, he went down and brought him home with him. On Sunday, November 8, 1789, he brought his father a short poem; his father conversed with him in the most affectionate manner, praised, encouraged, and told him, that, notwithstanding his former errors and wanderings, he was convinced he would become a good and excellent man. But he observed, when taking him by the hand to express his kindness, that the hand of the youth, instead of returning the pressure as usual, remained cold and insensible. This, however, at the moment, was supposed to be accidental. He seemed unembarrassed, cheerful, and asked leave, without any appearance of design or hesitation, to dine with a friend in the city, which was immediately granted. He thanked his father, went down stairs, and several times anxiously inquired whether his father was gone to dress. As soon as he was told that he had left his room, he went up stairs again, broke open a drawer, and took out forty pounds. With this, the watch, a pocket-book, and a pair of pistols of his father's, he hastened away to join one of his acquaintances, who was going to the West-Indies. The name of this young person G. He was immediately pursued to Gravesend, but ineffectually. It was not discovered till the following Wednesday, that he had taken the money. After several days of the most distressing inquietude, there appeared strong presumptive proofs that he, with his acquaintance, was on board the Fame, Captain Carr, then lying in the Downs. The father and a friend immediately set off, and travelled post all night to Deal. Their information proved true, for he was found on board the Fame, where he assumed a false name, though his true situation was known to the captain. He had spent all the money except 15*l.* in paying for his passage, and purchasing what he thought he wanted. He had declared he would shoot any person who came to take him, but that if his father came, he would

shoot himself. His youth, for he was about sixteen, made the threat appear incredible. The pistol, pocket-book, and remaining money were locked up for him by his acquaintance. But he had another pair of pistols concealed. Mr. Holcroft and his friend went on board, made inquiries, and understood he was there. He had retired into a dark part of the steerage. When he was called he did not answer, a light was sent for, and as he heard the ship's steward, some of the sailors, and his father approaching, conscious of what he had done, and unable to bear the presence of his father, and the open shame of detection, he suddenly put an end to his existence."

#### POLICE—BOW-STREET.

##### *Daring and extensive Burglary, &c.*

Yesterday two well known characters, uncle and nephew, were brought hither by the officers, James Smith and Lack, who had apprehended them in a house in Swan alley, St. John's street, Smithfield, to which they had traced them from a description, on suspicion of having broke open a house in Iver, belonging to Mr. W. Franklin, at a late hour last Tuesday night, in conjunction with two other robbers. It appeared that the entrance was effected by the back part. The chamber door of Mr. Franklin was burst open, and two men disguised entered, armed with pistols, to the great terror of Mr. Franklin and his wife. The robbers threatened, that if they made the least noise or resistance, they would shoot them, and then proceeded to cover them over with the bed clothes; they then took from Mr. Franklin's pockets, and from a canvass bag, bank notes and silver to the amount of 8*l.* Mr. Franklin told them that was all the money he had got; one of the robbers said he knew better, and must have some of his rusty guineas, as he knew he had got plenty of them, for a relation of Mr. Franklin's had told him he had got 800 guineas in the house; he then proceeded to search the pockets of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin for the keys, and having found them in Mrs. Franklin's pocket, he went to search for the rusty guineas, as he termed them, leaving his companion to guard Mr. and Mrs. Franklin that they might not pursue him or make an alarm. Soon after, Mr. Franklin hearing the robber who had got the keys proceeding to a place where he had considerable treasure, suddenly jumped up out of bed to save his property, wrested a pistol and iron crow from the villain who was in his chamber, gave him several severe blows, escaped from him, and ran naked down stairs after the robber who was about to get his treasure. An alarm was then given by the robbers, and there being four in the house, a dreadful scene ensued: one of them called out to the other to fire; a pistol was in consequence discharged, and in the confusion, providentially, instead of shooting Mr. Franklin, shot one of the robbers, who called to his companions, entreating them to be off, saying, "I am properly done for;" and they accordingly left the house. The discharge of the pistol alarmed Mrs. Franklin, who, in her fright jumped out of the window.

with only her night dress on : two female servants in the same state of undress also jumped out of a window, all of them expecting to be murdered. The servants escaped without any serious injury but we are concerned to say Mrs. Franklin broke one of her legs.

Mr. Pontifex, of Shoe lane the brother-in-law of Mr. Franklin, was there on a visit, and his chamber door was broken open in a similar manner to Mr. Franklin's, and two men armed and disguised, entered his chamber ; they made use of horrid threats of blowing his brains out if he made any noise or resistance. They then covered him over between the bed and bed-clothes, till he was nearly suffocated, and then robbed his pockets of bank notes to the amount of 9l.

Mr. Franklin and Mr. Pontifex attended yesterday the examination of the prisoners. Mr. Franklin produced a shirt covered with the blood the robber who was shot while engaged in a struggle with him. He was asked as to his knowledge of the prisoners, to which he replied, he had no hesitation in saying the nephew was one of the robbers who entered his chamber ; he knew his voice well, and had known him for years, his father residing but a short distance from his house, in the parish of Iver ; he had no recollection of the person of the uncle, or the other prisoners.

Mr. Pontifex, however, stated, that the uncle resembled one of the men who entered his chamber, and who, just as he was entering his room door, pulled a mask over his face.—One of the four robbers is supposed to be a woman. It was ascertained that the robbers had come to the spot in a one horse cart, which had been turned into a field of clover belonging to Mr. Franklin.

The nephew was fully committed for trial to Newgate, and Mr. Birnie, the magistrate, observed, that although the other prisoner had not been identified, he could not part with him till he gave a satisfactory account of himself, and committed him for further examination.—*London paper.*

CADIZ, June 29.—On the 25th inst. at a small distance from our port, four vessels, coming from Vera Cruz and the Havanna to our merchants, were captured by two armed gallies bearing the flag of the independent provinces of Montevideo, and which have infested our seas for nearly two months. All that has been published by the English and French journals as to the measures said to have been taken by our government to destroy these pirates is false. Hitherto not a single armed vessel has been sent against them.

The four captured vessels had on board 400,000 dollars and colonial produce. This event has thrown consternation into all the commercial establishments of Andalusia. Those unfortunate colonists who were escaping from a country devoted to the horrors of anarchy, are thus stripped of the little which they could carry with them at the moment of setting foot on their native shore. The crews have been landed.

ALESHERI, (Sardinia,) July 2.—Some pirates have had the boldness to approach our coasts, and land about 57, in order to advance into the interior to make prisoners. The recollection of past

calamities filled the inhabitants with a desire of resistance. They assembled in a little wood through which the pirates had to pass ; the city guard collected from every side at the sound of the alarm-bell, and the ships of the barbarians were seized before they could put to sea. The men who guarded them, seeing their comrades return, thought they brought prisoners, and, remaining quiet, were attacked with impetuosity and made prisoners. There were 17 vessels taken.

The Sardinian troops assembled on this occasion consisted of 3 or 400 peasants, armed with whatever weapons they could procure. The prisoners will be sent to Cagliari as soon as an escort arrives. This success has considerably encouraged our inhabitants, and all along the coast little expeditions would be fitted out unless our government had wisely forbidden them. However useful these partial combats may be, more effectual means must be taken to destroy these pirates, who return like the waves of the sea. This success has been celebrated in the church of St. Peter. It shows what courage alone can do against barbarians ; for these peasants had no idea of military tactics.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

We regret to state, that the rebuilding of Zion Church is necessarily suspended for the want of funds—This measure is the more to be regretted, as the building is in such a state, as that the walls cannot well be covered, to screen them from the storm—The spacious vaults erected under the Church, it is feared, will also suffer material injury.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.  
Arrived this day, the brig Eros, Montserrat, 27 days from Angostoure, hides, tallow, indigo, horns, and bark. Left schr. Hazard, of Boston, unc. ; no other American. Captain H. was embargoed 127 days, and after enquiring the reason, none would be given ; besides paying the duties and all other customary demands, \$400 were extorted from him before they would permit him to sail, and this by the direction of the Governor, who said that this was in the light of a present, towards furnishing the troops with cloathing. The brig Augusta, of Salem, and the brig Factor, of New-York, being in the same predicament were not permitted to sail until they signed a contract to bring back a cargo of flour and other specified supplies—the flour to be delivered thence at \$11 ; and were subject to give bond for the performance of the contract, and the penalty of \$400 the one, and \$300 the other.

#### CABINET GROANS.

If there is any thing which ought to gratify the Federal party on the result of the late election, it is the groan of the cabinet, in the pages of alderman Gales ; the following is an extract from his paper :

" The election in Maryland, it appears, has terminated in favor of Federalism ; and for five years forward that state is to be cursed or blessed (let the reader use which term he chooses) with a federal Senate.

Though this result accords with our reluct-

ant anticipations, yet, before they were realized, a lingering ray of hope remained, which it was hoped might brighten into day; but that ray has vanished, and a Cimmerian darkness overshadows the political horizon of Maryland.

The Republican party had little right to expect success, but from the goodness of their cause; and the best cause requires something more than its innate excellence, to combat against an opposition numerically more powerful than its supporters."

We would suggest for the consideration of this magistrate, whether he ought not to be more cautious and guarded in his phraseology. He denominates the opposition, that is, the Federal party, as "*numerically more powerful than the supporters of the Republican, meaning thereby, the Democratic.*" He has told us here, that the voice, not of the majority, but of the minority must govern. He tells us plainly, that the Federalists out number the Democrats, a most unfortunate concession for one who maintains that the voice of the majority should always form the law of the land. What does his worship mean, when he says, that the "*best cause requires something more than its innate excellence,* to support it against an opposition numerically more powerful than its supporters." This passage is dark and mysterious—we hope that these ominous words, "something more," have no allusion to the Treasury. We hope that his worship does not mean to say that we ought to have a *second edition of the farce of John Henry, corrected and improved by the author.* This we are told, would be a calumny of which our administration are never to be suspected again. This will be a hard case indeed, for Democracy, if it possesses as Joseph Gales asserts, so much "*innate excellence.*" Our Cabinet ought not tamely to submit to such reproaches from their own admirers. They have a right to prescribe the terms on which a man shall be allowed to admire them, one of which ought to be never to reveal financial secrets. We make these remarks in the hope, that Mr. Gales will correct this paragraph, and not suffer it to go forth to the world in its present shape, for it leads to a construction directly the reverse of what Cæsar said his wife ought to be, that our Cabinet are not only spotted; but even (what in their estimation, is much worse) suspected. Mr. Gales further informs us, "that he did hope, his ray of hope would brighten into day."

The alderman in the extract above quoted, seems to think it at least probable, that a Federal administration will prove *a curse to Maryland.* We do not wonder at this learned gentleman's delusion of optics. He has been so long familiar with Democratic enormity—he has witnessed the curses of embargo—war—bankruptcy—paper currency, &c. so long, and has been so long in the habit of denominating them blessings, that he has actually now mistaken blessings for curses. This will account for the unfortunate obliquity of this gentleman's vision.

We should recommend to this magistrate, to take the opinion of the cabinet on this question—whether it is not best now, for the heads, or tails, of department, to hold a caucus at Washington for the purpose of taking the business out of the hands of our State Electors, and appointing the persons to serve for the Senate of Maryland, for five years to come? This is just what our administration want; and it will be as proper to do this, as it was for the caucus to appoint a President and Vice President of the United States, for six years to come. The difference in this democratic blessing, is not only between five and six, which shews, that they have almost as much regard for Maryland, as for all the rest of the United States put together.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Argus, dated St. Andrews, N. Brunswick, July, 1810.*

SIR—You will do an essential piece of service to your countrymen, and especially all those concerned in navigation, by cautioning them not to flatter themselves with the expectation of seeing any light in the Light-House on *Breyer's Island*, Nova-Scotia. For on account of the shameful mismanagement and sordid disposition of the present Contractor, added to the shameful inattention of the Legislature of that province to works of public utility, this Light-House can only be considered as a mere trap to decoy the benighted unsuspecting mariner, and to lead him into destruction. And notwithstanding the repeated complaints made to the Governor, of the Contractor's conduct, he, (probably from having friends in the House of Assembly of that province,) is still continued in office. By a publication which appeared in the *Acadian Recorder* of 16th March, 1810, it was plainly demonstrated that it was not *one night in ten*, any light was there to be seen; that the whole expense of tending the Light-House and furnishing it with Oil, Cotton, &c. did not exceed 89*l.* a year; and that the Contractor himself, who keeps a *petty shop* on that Island, was allowed for this service, by Government, 300*l.* per annum, and consequently pocketed, for nothing at all 211*l.* annually.

In consequence of this neglect, a ship bound from England to St. Johns, laden with salt, was cast away on the very reef of rocks this Light-House was intended to point out.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.  
AN AMERICAN.

#### A BROAD HINT.

The following little article is so judicious, so good humoured, and so pertinent, that possibly there is not an editor on the continent who would not adopt it as his own, and applicable to his own case.—*Aurora.*

#### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The soldier has his furloughs and his times of respite—the mechanic his days of recreation—the merchant his periods of relaxation—but the editor is a sentinel who must never sleep; to unhead, is to undo himself. Well may he say with the poet:

"E'en Sunday shines no holiday to me."

His toil, though not of a bodily, is of a more oppressive and destructive kind—the toil of the brain. His constitution [we appeal to brother editors for the truth of what we say] is frequently the sacrifice to his labours. And what is his recompense? often penury—seldom affluence.—Like the poor player, who, from the cheering of his audience, looks for an overflowing benefit, so the printer has to feed himself with the present praise, and future anticipations. There was a time when printing and printers were held in just estimation, when intellect superseded wealth, and industry received its reward. Need we say that time has passed. Could a printer strike sustenance from his head, as Vulcan struck Pallas from the head of Jove, then, indeed, it would be folly in him to complain; but such miracles are not to be worked now a-days. Or could his looks convert stones into flesh, as the head of Medusa did flesh into stone, he might do tolerably well. But printers, unfortunately for themselves, are no magicians, although they deal in an art which has charmed mankind. They have much head work to perform; but their teeth require to be occupied also. Indeed, with some the occupation of teeth is the major object. And, to confess the truth, it forms a part of our ambition also, otherwise we should not now be writing this paragraph. Possibly our readers may approve the saw, "the leaner the dog, the keener the scent," but we, like Sancho, relish much better that which says, "a full stomach means a contented mind."

In plain terms, we think ourselves fully as competent to sign a receipt as write a paragraph.—And we would thank those who wish us to perform the latter, to first call and take with them a specimen of the former; for like what the federalists used to say of Bonaparte, we "want money and must have it."

**Fat Cattle.**—Col. Abel Chapin, of Springfield, has raised some celebrated cattle, which were weighed on foot last Thursday week.

The weight of the largest ox was 2716 lbs.

The smallest weighed 2240

—The former exceeding by 112 lbs. the weight of the celebrated *Durham Ox*, killed in England, in 1807, and for which 2000L sterling had been offered.—*Bost. Ev. Gas.*

**Whale, Shark and Porpoise**—A Whale was a few days since harpooned in Prospect harbor. He had been chased into shoal water by a Shark who was likewise taken. The Shark was 16 feet in length, and had five rows of teeth—a small Porpoise was taken out of his belly, and a barrel of oil extracted from his liver.—*Portsmouth Oracle.*

*From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 2.*

**The Shipwreck.**—Since our last we have collected the following additional particulars of the late shipwreck on Cape Romain.

Last evening the pilot-boat Hampton, with Mr. Wellsman and Mr. Phinney, branch-pilots, came in from the Cape, where they had proceeded immediately on hearing of the disaster; and they have brought in with them Capt. Gardner, of Philadelphia, and one black seaman; who, it is to be feared, are the last remaining of that ill fated crew. Capt. G. who is very much bruised and exhausted, from 42 hours exposure upon a small raft, most of the time up to the middle in water, informs us, that he was most providentially picked up by the wrecking schooner Polly-Gullup, Mr.

Geffen master, about 3 or 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon; every soul besides himself having previously been washed off and perished, or cut away some portion of the raft, and in attempting to gain the shore upon it, met a similar fate. Captain Gardner was afterwards put on board the Hampton, from the wrecker. The black seaman was found Messrs. Wellsman and Phinney, stretched upon the sand on the beach at Cape Romain—he was almost gone when they found him, lying flat upon his face. He stated to them, that two others attempted to gain the shore upon the same spot with himself, but both were washed off and drowned. He was seen by Mr. Wellsman, of the pilot-boat, to drift on shore, and had no sooner got beyond the surf than he fell upon his face in the sand and went fast asleep. He must have been in the water from the time the vessel sunk. The Spanish captain, second mate, and doctor, were seen to perish by the side of Capt. Gardner; and as the whole beach has now been examined, there can be but faint hopes entertained of any more of the crew being saved. 21 have now been rescued and brought to this city; 51 was the whole number on board; consequently 30 have been, most probably, lost.

The hull of the vessel has not gone to pieces, but lays sunk in about three fathoms water; her quarter railing is above the water at low tide.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.

The schooner Romp was sold on Monday last, by the marshal, and purchased by Messrs. Walker and Weymouth, for the sum of 2,900 dollars. The tackle, &c. sold for two or three hundred.—*Thus much for the Romp!*

*From the National Register.*

#### AMERICAN BOTANY.

As Botany forms an important branch in the education of a gentleman: and as it is a subject to which but very few in this country have devoted much of their leisure and attention, we shall, with pleasure, insert such original communications or translations as may tend to diffuse a more extensive knowledge of the botanical, and also of the zoological productions of the United States.

*For the National Register.*

MR. EDITOR,

Perceiving that you are solicitous to make your Register a repository of science and literature, as well as of politics, and thus render it of great national benefit, I take the liberty to send you a translation from a very valuable work, in French, entitled *Histoire des Chênes de L'Amérique Septentrionale*, by F. A. Michaux, which, I believe, has never been translated into English, and which would be very interesting to the American botanical reader. The following is his disposition.

#### 1st DIVISION.

*Annual fructification—leaves changeable.*

1st SEC.—LEAVES LOBED.

1. White oak, Quercus alba.
2. Mossy cup do do oliveiformis.
3. Over cup white do do macrocarpa.
4. Post oak, do obesusiloba.
5. Over cup oak, do lyrata.

2d SEC.—LEAVES INDENTED.

6. Swamp white oak, Quercus prinus discolor
7. Chestnut do do palustris.

8. Rock chesnut do do monticola.  
 9. Yellow do do acuminata.  
 10. Small chesnut do do chinacapin.

## 2d DIVISION.

*Fructification biennial—leaves mixed.*

## 1st SEC.—LEAVES ENTIRE.

11. Live oak, *Quercus virens.*  
 12. Willow do do *phellos.*  
 13. Laurel do do *imbriaria.*  
 14. Upland willow do do *cineria.*  
 15. Running do do *pumila.*

## 2d SEC.—LEAVES LOBBED.

16. Bertram oak, *Quercus heterophylla.*  
 17. Water do do *aquatica.*  
 18. Black jack do do *ferruginea.*  
 19. Bear do do *banisteri.*

## 3d SEC.—LEAVES MULTIFIDUOUS.

20. Barren scrub oak, *Quercus catesbeii.*  
 21. Spanish do do *fuscata.*  
 22. Black do do *tinctoria.*  
 23. Scarlet do do *coccinea.*  
 24. Grey do do *ambigua.*  
 25. Pine do do *palustris.*  
 26. Red do do *rubra.*

It appears that 26 different species of the oak in the United States; all of which Mr. Michaux accurately describes; and which is another proof that nature has been no niggard in the distribution of her favours to this happy country. As a specimen of Mr. Machaux's style and manner, I send you a translation of his small chesnut oak—*Quercus primus chinacapin.*

In the northern and middle States this beautiful little species is called the *small or dwarf chesnut oak*, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the *Quercus primus monticola*, or rock chesnut. The leaves have also resemblance to those of the *Fagus chinacapin* and it is on that account that in East Tennessee, and in the upper Carolinas, near the mountains, it is designated by the name of chinacapin oak. This last denomination, which I have adopted, appeared to me, from subsequent reflection, less applicable than the first, which I wish henceforth to be considered as definitely fixed. I will explain the motives of this change: In the first place, the name of *chinacapin oak*, is entirely unknown to half the country where this species grows the most abundantly; and, in the second place, that of the *dwarf chesnut oak*, though less used in the middle States, is not difficult to be comprehended by all the inhabitants who equally possess in their forests the two species of chesnut oaks described above. This species is not commonly disseminated in the forests which contain many trees and shrubs. It is very rare, on the contrary, to meet with it in a great many places where it should grow very well, and it is more frequently found only in districts. There, then, either alone, or mixed with *Quercus banisteri* or bear oak; it covers spaces more or less considerable in extent—sometimes exceeding 100 acres. The existence of these two kinds of oak is always a certain indication of sterility of soil! The following places are those in which I have more particularly observed the dwarf chesnut oak. In the neighborhood of New-Providence, (R. I.) that of Albany,

(N. Y.) in Virginia, upon the Allegany mountains, and in East Tennessee, near Knoxville. I have found it also in the suburbs of Philadelphia, in the park of Mr. Hamilton, where it grows spontaneously.

This species, and another which grows in the midst of heaths in the southern States, are, of all the oaks of America, the least considerable in size, not commonly exceeding 24 or 30 inches in height.

The leaves of the dwarf chesnut oak are oval, topped with a clear green above, and pale below: they are indented with sufficient regularity, but not deeply cut; the acorns, contained to the third of their length in a scaly cup, are middling large, a little oblong, and equally rounded at their two extremities; they are very sweet to the taste. It appears that nature has been desirous to compensate for the smallness of this oak, by an abundant fructification. It is often so much so, that the nuts, pressed, and closed into each other upon stock, bend to the earth where they remain concealed at full length: but it is necessary to remark, that these stems sometimes scarcely exceed the size of an ordinary quill. If the scantiness of this species renders it improper even for fuel, it might perhaps yield some advantage from the abundance of its fruit, particularly if it were connected with the *Quercus banisteri*, which is no higher, and which offers the same advantages as to fruit. W—p. 60.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

HUNTSVILLE, (M. T.) Aug. 13.

We stop the press to lay before our readers an extract of a letter received by Col. Winston from Capt. James Burleson; we regret that we have not an opportunity of giving it in detail. The substance, however is, that he, Burleson, and others, who had settled near Melton's Bluff, on the south side of Tennessee river, to the number of about 8 men, were attacked by a party of Cherokees, armed with guns and war clubs, the number not known, on the night of the 11th instant. Resistance was made, when sad to relate, there were left three Indians dead on the ground, and a fourth badly wounded. The letter describes the white inhabitants of that part to be in a deplorable situation, from the menacing attitude of the Indians—all who have not the resolution of defense, are moving away and leaving their promising crops at this particular season to be destroyed by the Cherokees. We are verbally informed, that Burleson and a party of whites, amounting to about twelve in number, have this day started in pursuit of the Indians, in order to chastise them for their insolence.

Every thinking mind must regret the delusion of this infatuated part of the creation. Notwithstanding the concessions made them by government, and the ample remuneration for all losses which they pretended to have received by the marches of our armies through their country, they are fermenting a spirit of uneasiness, and exciting the ebullition of feverish, malignant blood, which will require the probing hand of severe chastisement to quench. Will nothing short of entire extermination render them passive?

Being not in possession of the particulars which led to the disastrous event, we are not authorized to affirm that Burleson and his party were justi-

sible in the commission of the act, but from the best evidence before us, we are inclined to think that they were wantonly provoked to take up arms in defence of their rights, and even their lives.

#### A SERMON.

**And Rachel said unto Jacob,** give me children or else I die; and Jacob's anger was kindled against Rachel. **GENESIS xxx.—Part of the 1st and 2d verses.**

From these words my brethren, I shall beg leave to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold some new ideas of the female character.

The first remark that occurs, is the unreasonableness and folly of Rachel's request to her husband. She asks for children as the condition of her life.—“Give me children or I die.” Ah! weak and inconsiderate woman!—Little didst thou know the dreadful connexion that was established in the book of fate, between thy death and the birth of children.—But Heaven often curses human folly by answering its prayers. Rachel's desire for an increase of her family is gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a short-lived joy from this event.—She died in child-bed with her second son.—Her lovely boy drops from her breast. His smiling infancy and prattling childhood afford her no pleasure, for Rachel's remains have descended into the grave, and mixed with the clods of the valley.

A second remark that is suggested by the words of my text, is, that upon certain occasions, anger is a necessary passion, and that it may be exercised with peculiar propriety by husbands, when the folly of their wives require it. Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character.—He was wise, prudent and religious—and yet Jacob was angry. He was a fond and indulgent husband, and yet he was angry at his wife—For we read that the anger of Jacob was kindled against Rachel. But let us examine a little further, and inquire in what manner Jacob discovers and gives vent to his anger.—Does he stamp upon the floor, and call his wife by any improper names?—No. Does he drag her across the floor by the hair of her head, or throw her behind the fire?—No. Does he pinch her, or kick her, or beat her with his fist?—No, for Jacob was a brave man and never disgraced his character as a soldier by striking a woman. He rebukes his wife, and reasoning with her—“Am I (says he) in God's stead, who hath withheld from thee the fruit of thy womb?”

Learn hence, ye husbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures. In this way only, you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual esteem and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind her posterity did not die with her. There are Rachel's still alive in every part of the world. While one cries out give me children or else I die—there are hundreds of her descendants who cry out, give me no more children, or else I die. Nor is this all, how many wives do we find, who urge their requests to their husbands, with the same powerful, and as they suppose distressing argument? Give me says one, a new house, or else I die; give says the second, another house-wench, or else I die; give me says a third, a weekly rout, or else I die; give me says the fourth, a trip to the Virginia Springs, or else I die; give me says the fifth, a winter in New-York or Philadelphia, or else I die; give me says a sixth, a service of plate, or else I die; give me says a seventh, a set of chi-

na, or else I die; give me says an eighth, a new silk gown, or else I die; give me says a ninth—but I forbear; the day would fail me should I attempt to enumerate all the instances of female folly and extravagance, which are displayed in conjugal and domestic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which I hope will be profitable to the ladies, who compose a part of my audience; and that is, that this kind of petulance never fails to cool the affections of husbands. Of this we have a striking proof in the conduct of Jacob; we read that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath. But we read of no marks of respect paid to her memory, by a splendid or even a decent funeral. We do not find that Jacob secludes himself, even for a single day from his ordinary pursuits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of stone over her grave, probably to prevent her rising from her grave to tease him with her ill humours, and hence, probably may be derived the origin of tomb stones.

PARIS, July 15, 1816.

Yesterday, after mass, the King held a Council, when the following marshals of France,

**MONCEY, Duke of Cornegliano,**  
**JOURDAN, Count,**  
**MORTIER, Duke of Treviso,**  
**MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum,**  
**OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio,**  
**SUCHET, Duke of Albufera,**  
**GOUVION St. Cyr, Count,**  
**CLARK, Duke of Feltre,**  
**PERIGNON, Count,**  
**The Duke of Coigny,**  
**KELLERMAN, Duke of Valmy, and**  
**Count de BOURNONVILLE,**

Girt with their swords, took the following oath to his Majesty:—

I swear, before GOD my Creator, and on my honor, well and loyally to serve the King here present, in the office of Marshal of France. &c. &c. [The oath is very long and solemn.]

The truncheons were then delivered to them.

All the Marshals in Paris, who were able to attend, took the oaths. The following were not present from sickness and other causes:—

**The Duke of Rivoli, (MASSENA;)**—Duke of Auerstadt, (DAVOUST;)—Duke of Belluno, (VICTOR;)—Duke of Dantzig, (LEFEBVRE;)  
Count SERRURIER, and Count VIOMENIL.—  
[MASSENA, DAVOUST, LEFEBVRE and SERRURIER, though not denounced, are out of favor with LOUIS 18th; and reside at various places in Coventry. VICTOR is one of the favorites of LOUIS; and VIOMENIL is a Marshal of the old Royal School, and served in America during the revolutionary war.]

It is reported, that Marshal SAVARY and Gen. LALLEMAND have left Smyrna and proceeded to Persia.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Netherland* papers affirm, that military preparations are continually making in France;—that numerous Marshals and Generals are taken into actual service; and endeavours are made to conjure

up some phantoms of alarm from these materials. Have these wiseacres yet to learn, that France always must keep up a respectable Peace Establishment in the most tranquil times;—that having annihilated the Imperial Standing Army, she must raise a new Royal one;—That this must necessarily be a work of time; and that it is the raising of this new army, which occasions these *alarming apprehensions*.

The *Chronicle* complains that there are 30,000 English now squandering their money in *Paris*. It may be so: but as these complaints and the predicted consequences have been in constant repetition for more than a century, and have been disregarded and refuted; we shall not trouble ourselves on the subject. A few months since England was overflowed with visitors from all parts of Europe, who spent much money among us; we are now returning the visit and repaying some of the money received.

The report, that the French government had declared its inability to pay the Military Requisitions, is *equally as true* as the thousand and one fables which have been invented on similar occasions. The coffers of *Vienna*, *Berlin*, &c. can witness that those requisitions are paid punctually—and in **SOLID COIN**.—The Duke of WELLINGTON's visit to England was entirely personal.—And one would think—who is capable of combination—that his presence, that of his whole staff, and Lord HILL, in England, was pretty strong proof that every thing in France was regular and tranquil. His grace is not wont to be absent from his post when appearances are *squally*. The tale about Russia asking England to pay the troops is too idle for remark.

#### ROYAL BRIDAL DRESSES.

LONDON, July 20.—The bridal dresses of the Princess MARY are to be composed entirely of British manufactures, and her Royal Highness has expressed her hope of seeing none but those manufactures worn by ladies at her wedding. The wedding dress is of English net, worked in silver lame very richly in sprigs, with a deep scalloped border to correspond; the body and sleeves the same, trimmed with a superb suit of lace round the bosom to form a double cape. The dress is to be worn over a silver tissue petticoat; the mantua is of silver tissue, trimmed with a rich border of silver lame, to correspond with the bottom of the dress.—Her Royal Highness has several other dresses equally beautiful, all of English manufacture; one of gold tissue, trimmed with gold fringe; one of silver tissue, trimmed with lame embroidery and lace; and several others rich and elegant in the extreme. As daughter of the King, her Royal Highness will wear the royal mantle of purple velvet, richly ornamented with gems set in gold.—The Princess will also wear on her head a small royal coronet composed of brilliants.

HAGUE, JULY 1.—The following is the mes-

sage of the King of Netherlands to the Chambers, in which he notified his accession to the Holy Alliance:—

*"High and mighty Lords,*

"The Treaty by which their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, engaged on the 26th of September last, to take the noblest precepts of religion and morality for the rule of their political conduct, has justly excited general attention—and every body perceived, that if a system so worthy of these victorious Sovereigns could become universal, and be maintained with constant energy, it would have the most salutary influence on the state of society, and the mutual connections of nations.

"Animated by the desire to contribute to the attainment of this generous end, we would not hesitate to meet the invitation, which has been made to us on this subject by the Emperor Alexander, and it is uniformly with the 58th article to the Fundamental law, and your high Mightinesses receive the annexed copies of the treaty, and of the Act, by which we have acceded to it.

"On which we pray God, high and mighty Lords, to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM.

"Hague, July 1, 1816."

To this are annexed—

I. The note of General Phull, the Russian Minister to Baron Negall, wishing His Majesty to accede to the treaty.

II. The Treaty. And

III. His Majesty's Act of Accession, in which he says having been invited by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia to accede to the said Treaty, I declare that I profess the sacred principle which have dictated it, and recognizing their high influence on the happiness of nations I engage to follow them.

Done at the Hague, June 21, 1816.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM.

(A true copy.)

The Minister of foreign Affairs.

A. W. C. DE NAGELL.

Hague, June 26, 1816.

Report of deaths in the city of New-York, for the week ending on Saturday Sept. 7, 1816.

DISEASES.—Apoplexy, 1; Cancer, 2; Child-bed, 1; Cholera Intantum, 2; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 14; Convulsions, 1; Diarrhoea, 4; Dropsy, 4; Dropsy in the head, 2; Drowned, 4; Dysentery, 6; Fever, bilious, 1; Fever, typhus, 4; Fracture, 1; Hives or Croup, 1; Debility, 2; Locked jaw, 1; Mortification, 1; Old age, 3; Palsey, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Small pox, 1; Sprue, 1; Still born, 1; Sudden death, 1; Syphilis, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Teething, 2; Ulcer, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping cough, 1.—Total 69.

Of whom were of the age of 1 year and under, 13; between 1 and 2, 4; 2 and 5, 7; 5 and 10, 3; 10 and 20, 3; 20 and 30, 7; 30 and 40, 12; 40 and 50, 7; 50 and 60, 6; 60 and 70, 3; 70 and 80 1; 80 and 90, 2; 90 and 100, 1.—Total 69.

N. B. The case of sudden death arose from strangulation, by attempting to swallow too large a piece of meat.